

國民新報

▲本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號

▲郵政總局特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

本報價目

中文	英文	中英合併
零售每份 大洋三分	零售每份 大洋五分	零售每份 大洋八分
本埠 每月大洋八角 半年四元四角 全年八元	本埠 每月大洋一元 半年五元五角 全年十元	本埠 每月大洋一元五角 半年八元五角 全年十五元
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本報發行部啓事

本報發行部爲便利讀者起見，除由本報總發行所直接寄送外，並在各埠設有代售處，如欲訂閱者，請向各代售處接洽。本報發行部地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

中國國民黨軍事官學校啓事

本校爲培養軍事人才，特招收軍事官學校學員。凡具有高中畢業或同等學力者，均可報名。報名日期：自即日起至三月三十一日止。考試日期：三月二十二、三十一兩日。報名及考試地點：南京、上海、北平、天津、漢口、廣州、香港等處。詳情請向各代售處索取簡章。

國立廣州附屬中學在京招生

國立廣州附屬中學，爲便利在京學生，特招收在京班。報名日期：自即日起至三月三十一日止。考試日期：三月二十二、三十一兩日。報名及考試地點：南京、上海、北平、天津、漢口、廣州、香港等處。詳情請向各代售處索取簡章。

綏遠全區職業專門學校插班生

綏遠全區職業專門學校，爲便利學生，特招收插班生。報名日期：自即日起至三月三十一日止。考試日期：三月二十二、三十一兩日。報名及考試地點：南京、上海、北平、天津、漢口、廣州、香港等處。詳情請向各代售處索取簡章。

世界日報社爲擴大宣傳，特贈送本報。凡在本報社訂閱者，均可獲贈本報一份。詳情請向本報社接洽。

良藥

本藥房專營各種名貴藥材，批發零售，一律歡迎。地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

現代哲學概論出版了。本書由著名學者編著，內容豐富，是研究現代哲學的必讀之書。詳情請向各代售處索取簡章。

（號十七百八千四局南話電）
（號五十八百一第）
（張三出日今）
目價白告
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▲四日至七日每日每字收大洋八分
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敬啓者本行自歐美運來大小鋼花樣式新穎，歡迎各界光臨。地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

交通週報

本報爲提供交通資訊，特出版交通週報。內容包括各地交通動態、道路修繕等。詳情請向各代售處索取簡章。

福安人壽水火保險公司京局廣告

本公司經營人壽、水火保險業務，信譽昭著，賠償迅速。地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

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本行經營各種百貨，貨真價實，童叟無欺。地址：前門外延壽寺街三十號。

京綏鐵路行車時刻表

站名	第一次	第二次	第三次	第四次	第五次
北京	7:00	10:00	13:00	16:00	19:00
保定	8:00	11:00	14:00	17:00	20:00
張家口	9:00	12:00	15:00	18:00	21:00
歸綏	10:00	13:00	16:00	19:00	22:00
包頭	11:00	14:00	17:00	20:00	23:00

京漢鐵路行車時刻表

站名	第一次	第二次	第三次	第四次	第五次
北京	7:00	10:00	13:00	16:00	19:00
保定	8:00	11:00	14:00	17:00	20:00
石家莊	9:00	12:00	15:00	18:00	21:00
鄭州	10:00	13:00	16:00	19:00	22:00
漢口	11:00	14:00	17:00	20:00	23:00

中國國民黨黨員高尙啓事

本黨員爲維護黨譽，特啓事如下：凡我黨員，應遵守黨章，不得有損黨譽之舉。詳情請向各代售處索取簡章。

婦女月刊社啓事

本月刊爲服務婦女，特出版婦女月刊。內容包括婦女生活、健康、教育等。詳情請向各代售處索取簡章。

本報爲擴大宣傳，特贈送本報。凡在本報社訂閱者，均可獲贈本報一份。詳情請向本報社接洽。

狀元印

三

東
館
來
京

佳德堂書局印

聯盟進行狀況

討論德國加入問題

柏林九日電：今日之國際聯盟，所謂不拒絕德國加入聯盟之盟國大會，代表團代表，正由柏林出發，前往巴黎，參加盟國大會。據此間消息，盟國大會，將於三月十五日，在巴黎開幕。盟國大會，將討論德國加入聯盟問題。盟國大會，將討論德國加入聯盟問題。盟國大會，將討論德國加入聯盟問題。

聯盟未可樂觀

巴西若得理事

柏林九日電：據巴西電稱，巴西代表團，正由柏林出發，前往巴黎，參加盟國大會。據此間消息，盟國大會，將於三月十五日，在巴黎開幕。盟國大會，將討論德國加入聯盟問題。盟國大會，將討論德國加入聯盟問題。盟國大會，將討論德國加入聯盟問題。

中國國民黨中央執行委員會擬定

中山先生週年紀念宣傳大綱

廣州通訊：本月十二日為中山先生逝世週年紀念日。中國國民黨中央執行委員會，為紀念中山先生，特擬定中山先生週年紀念宣傳大綱。大綱內容如下：(一)中山先生之革命精神，為我黨之精神。我黨應以中山先生之革命精神，為我黨之精神。我黨應以中山先生之革命精神，為我黨之精神。

蒲里恩重組內閣

閣員人選已定

巴黎三月九日電：本日蒲里恩內閣，發生最近之變動。蒲里恩內閣，將於明日重組。蒲里恩內閣，將於明日重組。蒲里恩內閣，將於明日重組。

張伯倫充

對理事會問題變更態度

日內瓦三月九日電：國際聯盟理事會，將於明日開幕。張伯倫對理事會問題，變更其態度。張伯倫對理事會問題，變更其態度。張伯倫對理事會問題，變更其態度。

七國海軍比較

英海軍居首

北京十日電：據海軍部消息，七國海軍比較如下：(一)英國海軍，居首。(二)美國海軍，居次。(三)蘇聯海軍，居三。(四)法國海軍，居四。(五)日本海軍，居五。(六)義大利海軍，居六。(七)德國海軍，居七。

張伯倫充

對理事會問題變更態度

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禁華商遷業

澳門政府

澳門政府，為保護華商利益，特頒布禁華商遷業令。凡華商在澳門遷業，必須向政府申請。凡華商在澳門遷業，必須向政府申請。凡華商在澳門遷業，必須向政府申請。

國奉和議難成事實

馮玉祥對郭泰祺說

馮玉祥對郭泰祺說：國奉和議，難成事實。國奉和議，難成事實。國奉和議，難成事實。

滬輪停止北航

九日廣州電

九日廣州電：上海輪船，停止北航。上海輪船，停止北航。上海輪船，停止北航。

禁華商遷業

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張宗昌部離職

孫宗先堅決辭職

孫宗先堅決辭職：張宗昌部，離職。張宗昌部，離職。張宗昌部，離職。

北京華教用品公司啟

代售者均一律歡迎

北京華教用品公司，為推廣教育，特啟事。凡欲購買教育用品者，請向本公司洽購。凡欲購買教育用品者，請向本公司洽購。凡欲購買教育用品者，請向本公司洽購。

滬輪停止北航

九日廣州電

九日廣州電：上海輪船，停止北航。上海輪船，停止北航。上海輪船，停止北航。

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澳門政府

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官藥所傳不
准品施售爲名

劉瑞泉省像商標

謹防假冒



天下馳名
靈驗無敵
執照在案
不取藥費

追毒醒酒丸
每料三元
止痛五淋丸
每料二元
消毒散
每瓶二毛

久遊花界諸君請看花柳毒害甚烈... 此藥專治一切花柳毒症... 凡患此症者服之立見奇效...

小寶丹

專治男婦
水瀉痢疾
嘔吐泄瀉
腹痛絞痛
霍亂轉筋
中暑暈厥
小兒驚風
婦女經閉
產後血暈
無不立效

傷食等症每
元打十元
總經理任慶堂京前門外廊房三條西口外紙巷子路西電
南局四九三二

萬國儲蓄會啓事

本會自開辦以來... 凡儲蓄者... 均可享受優厚利息... 歡迎各界人士踴躍參加...

夫人姑娘注意謹防假冒養血安坤膏

本膏專治婦女經水不調... 崩漏帶下... 產後虛弱... 凡婦女患此症者服之立見奇效...

普羅西藥公司

黑髮藥水
拔毛藥水
去斑藥水
除粉刺水
生髮藥水



不靈還洋

乾坤福壽膏

婦女注意
立止白帶丸
總處北京前門外老德記藥房

認明達鍾金鍾商標 容奇藥

立愈斑光
平肌水
毛髮水
面藥水
皮膚素

秘製聖藥

遠近馳名
專售處北京前門外南新華街中門十九號天生堂王寓

浦津鐵路時刻票價簡表

站名	浦	蚌	徐	臨	濟	德	滄	西	天	東	天	津
浦	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110
蚌	10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
徐	20	10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
臨	30	20	10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
濟	40	30	20	10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
德	50	40	30	20	10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
滄	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	10	20	30	40	50
西	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	10	20	30	40
天	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	10	20	30
東	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	10	20
天	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	10
津	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0

婦女調經丸

專治婦女經水不調... 崩漏帶下... 產後虛弱... 凡婦女患此症者服之立見奇效...

介紹名醫

介紹人... 專治各種疑難雜症... 凡患此症者服之立見奇效...

東四瑞華英藥房

專售各種西藥... 批發零售一律歡迎... 地址：東四大街瑞華英藥房

續筋骨散

專治跌打損傷... 筋骨疼痛... 凡患此症者服之立見奇效...

大觀樓奇貨香茶館廣告
本館自開辦以來... 歡迎各界人士光臨...

乾坤福壽膏
婦女注意
立止白帶丸

續筋骨散
專治跌打損傷... 筋骨疼痛... 凡患此症者服之立見奇效...

則至寶一門氣陷陽萎之症
實其貴此丸專治一切虛損血虧
堂便此丸專治一切虛損血虧
蓋環球第一神效無比之藥也
不洋通三寶底油輕者年流
病分五臟生調由電火熱氣疲傷
有犯一料立止重者三料管保除根永
有發見料立止重者三料管保除根永

風鮮採取斑粉點黑點等症此水立見奇效功用能化粉刺驗無患閉暗每大洋二

此水似荷葉花非本堂誇口諸君請購一二小瓶試用方知言之謬也

下串腎背子寒冷如冰腎囊形大如茄堅硬如石潮濕漏痛瘡形動難一切偏墜諸症服

如神輕者一料保加重者兩料化堅管保除根拔粹永不再犯每盒一元每料三元另有

The People's Tribune

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PEKING, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1926.

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HUNAN WILL NOT RECEIVE EXTRALITY DELEGATES IF THEY LACK PLENIPOTENTIARY POWER

Governor Wires Wang Chung-hui That Investigation Is Futile Unless New Treaties Can Be Drafted Immediately

China in Same Boat As Turkey Before Lausanne And Should Act As Decisively, Is Statement; Unequal Treaties Should Be Endured No Longer; Firmness Will Win

Chung Mei

Hunan will not receive the foreign extraterritoriality commissioners unless they are given plenipotentiary powers to draft new treaties with China, according to a telegram from Governor Chao Heng-ti to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, of which a copy was published in the Chinese press yesterday.

A translation of the published message points out that "the Commission on Extraterritoriality was founded upon the Washington Resolutions which provided for the respecting of Chinese independence. Sovereignty, and integrity of territory. Consular jurisdiction, being one of the unequal treaties, is in direct contradiction to the principles of the new treaties. Since the powers have indicated their desire to carry out the new treaty, presumably under the Washington Treaty, consular jurisdiction should be abandoned by the powers unconditionally.

"It is reported that the foreign representatives to the said commission have no plenipotentiary power, being here only to investigate and recommend. As the request for the enlargement of the commission was not accepted, we fail to see that there will be satisfactory results from the investigation. If we fail to bring forth our urgent demands, they will shelve it for ever. If this question cannot be early settled, the public anger can not be pacified. If we have not the determination, how can it be expected that they would be awakened.

"At present it is urgent that our demand should be reiterated for the conversion of the commission into an international conference. If we fail in our demand the stopping of the conference should be made as a sign of our determination. This is the minimum demand, to which we should not show further concession.

The Lausanne Parallel

"During the Lausanne Conference the powers oppressed Turkey to an extreme degree. But the Turkish representatives were obstinate and the powers had to yield, by abandoning consular jurisdiction in Turkey. Though China falls short of that, the circumstances, are generally identical. If the government can obey the will of the people by bringing forth the strongest demands, Hunan will willingly back up the action of the government in case there is any contention. Since it concerns the national power it should be contended with desperate effort.

"For the purpose of insisting upon our proposal, Hunan will not recognize such a commission which is entrusted with no plenipotentiary power, though it is to conduct empty investigations. On their visit there no reception will be extended. This is addressed for your information."

PULL DOWN DYKES OF GRAND CANAL TO CHECK ADVANCE

Nippon Dempo

Tientsin, Mar. 10.—With a view to preventing the further advance by the combined forces of Chihli and Shantung, the Kuominchun at Machang has pulled down part of the dykes of the Great Canal, north of Machang. The ground is flooded with the result that the Chihli-Shantung Army cannot proceed any further. They will be obliged to force an advance in a roundabout way, in order to take part in the attack on Tientsin.

British Propose Old Mixed Court, Opposition Bitter

Chairman Of Shanghai Municipal Council, British Chamber Of Commerce And Other British Organs Suggest Former Legal Body

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 9.—The chairman of the Municipal Council, British Chamber of Commerce and other British organs have made a declaration to the representatives of various Chinese public bodies suggesting the restoration of the Mixed Court to its status quo previous to the Revolution, the establishment of a higher court of appellate, to which purely Chinese cases may be referred for settlement. With regard to the representation of Chinese taxpayers in the Council, they declare that the full number of members of the Board, provided for in the Yangkingpang regulation, namely 9, has been elected, therefore it is necessary for the Chinese Government to negotiate with the Powers concerned for a revision of the regulation so as to increase the number of seats. It is also proposed to entertain the representatives of the various Chinese bodies to a banquet in the name of the Municipal Council, in which members of the Advisory Committee are to be nominated. The majority of the representative Chinese opinion is however bitterly opposed to these suggestions.

MUSSOLINI LOOKED UPON AS WAR MENACE OF EUROPE; OTHER NATIONS ARE NERVOUS

Univided

London, March 8.—Italy has replaced Soviet Russia as the political Medicine Hat of Europe—the place where the bad weather comes from. Behind diplomatic masks of polite friendship, statesmen fear Benito Mussolini and his obdurate temper, and they are watching nervously every move he makes.

There are only two countries in the European sphere from which men in authority think war may come—Italy and Turkey. And by a clever diplomatic move, Great Britain has neutralized Turkey's power. There was general astonishment of the leniency with which Great Britain let Italy off in funding Italy's debt. Report immediately arose that there was a new Anglo-Italian secret treaty. The reports were immediately denied.

The truth, the United News learns, is that Great Britain simply gave Italy easy debt terms "in the interest of friendship." Secret treaties are

PLAN MEMORIAL SERVICE TO HONOR MAY 30TH MARTYRS

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 9.—The Students' and Labour Unions have decided to hold a memorial service on May 30th in honor of those martyrs who sacrificed their lives in the May 30th Affair last year.

Briand Forms New Cabinet; Few Changes

Herriot First Offered Job But Refused; Radical-Socialist Elements Lead in New Cabinet; Slight Turn To Right

United Press

Paris, March 10.—Aristide Briand has announced success in the formation of a new Cabinet. Its membership is as follows: Premier and Foreign Minister—Aristide Briand. Minister of Justice—Pierre Laval.

Minister of Interior—Malvy. Minister of Finance—Peret. Minister of War—Paul P. Painleve. Minister of Navy—Georges Leygues.

Minister of Labor—Antoine Durand. Minister of Agriculture—Jean Durand.

Minister of Colonies—Perrier. Minister of Commerce—Daniel Vincent. Minister of Public Instruction—Lamoureux.

Minister of Public Works—Anatole de Monzie.

The Briand Cabinet formed last November 28 included Laval, Leygues, Durand, Painleve, de Monzie and Vincent. The new Cabinet represents a slight turn to the right, with the Radical Socialist element predominating.

The Manoeuvres
Paris, March 9.—Latest moves and counter-moves in the French Cabinet situation today left Aristide Briand once more endeavouring to constitute a Cabinet, following Herriot's refusal to undertake the task and with Cailaux for the time being the most critical factor in the affair.

President Doumergue this morning started an eventful day (Continued on page 2)

Nations Row Privately At Geneva Meet

No Assembly Or Council Meeting; Wrangling Over Seats Still Goes On; Germany's Application Goes To Sub-committee

China Willing To Be Reasonable; Spain Persists; Poland Threatens Resignation; Pope Backs All Comers; Czechoslovakia Joins General Howl

United Press

Geneva, March 9.—Neither the Assembly nor the Council met today pending private efforts to settle the crisis.

Reuter

Geneva, March 9.—The Committee of the League Assembly today reported Germany's application for admission to the League and suggested that a sub-committee be appointed to deal with the matter in accordance with the usual procedure. The committee approved Sir Austen Chamberlain's suggestion that the sub-committee should be composed of representatives of France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Cuba, Norway, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece and the Irish Free State, with a Chairman and a vice-Chairman. The sub-committee, under the Chairmanship of Sir Austen Chamberlain, subsequently met and adjourned until tomorrow, pending settlement of the question of the composition of the Council.

(Continued on page 4)

MAKE WORLD COURT ISSUE AT ELECTIONS

United Press

Chicago, March 9.—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Senator Pepper, and Labor Secretary Davis are to speak in support of the candidacy of Senator William B. McKinley who is running in Illinois for re-election and who is being attacked because of his advocacy of the World Court, it was made known today.

Hoover arrives here Tuesday. It is understood some Cabinet member will assist each senator who supported the Administration program, in an effort to offset a speaking tour which is being undertaken by Senator William Borah to attack World Court supporters.

U. S. TO TRY AGAIN AT TACNA-ARICA PEACE

United Press

Washington, March 9.—The United Press is reliably informed that the United States has tendered its good office in the event that Chile and Peru desire to seek another method for settling the Tacna-Arica dispute through direct negotiation. Chile is understood to have accepted.

Asiatic

Berlin, Mar. 9.—New Clashes are reported in the Peru-Chile Arica plebiscite, when the voters attacked each other with sticks yesterday.

SPANISH COLONEL DIES IN MOROCCAN BATTLE

Asiatic

Berlin, March 9.—The Chief of the Spanish foreign legion Colonel Astray died from wounds received in a Moroccan battle.

SHANGHAI SHIPPERS FEAR SEIZURES; NO SHIPS COME NORTH

Nippon Dempo

Shanghai, Mar. 10.—Lost their vessels should be confiscated, Chinese shipping companies in Shanghai have on consultation reached an agreement to suspend the services to North China during the war. Foreign shipping companies will continue their services.

Feng Turns Deaf Ear to Chang Envoys

Claims His Retirement Leaves Him No More Connection With Present Situation Than Any Other Citizen

Chung Mei

The Fengtien peace envoys returned to Peking yesterday from a trip to Kalgan and Ping-tichuan where they saw Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. These envoys, Kuo Ying-chow and Ma Ping-nan, were accompanied to Peking by Chang Shu-sheng, Pacification Commissioner of East Chahar, and expect to leave for Mukden today.

Although it is alleged in some circles that Kuo and Ma represent the people of the Three Eastern Provinces, it is understood that they came with a personal letter from Marshal Chang Tso-lin addressed to Tapan Chang Chih-kiang of the Northwest Frontier, which recalled former friendship and suggested that co-operation between the northwest and northeast might still be possible.

After presenting the letter to Tapan Chang at Kalgan, the envoys were taken to Ping-tichuan for an interview with Marshal Feng. There they expressed the hope that cordial relations might be established to which Marshal Feng is reported to have replied that he is in retirement and had nothing to do with such matters except as a private citizen. However, he did wish that the different factions might give up their selfish policies and think more of the nation and the good of the people.

The Marshal is further quoted to have told the delegates that the faction should use their full strength in saving the country at this critical time and work toward a permanent peace and unification wherein they could excuse one another's faults.

RUSSIAN SEES FLAWS IN U.S. PROSPERITY; HOBOS IN AUTOS BUT MONEY IN ARMORED CARS

Tass

Moscow, March 8.—The much lauded business capacity and efficiency of Americans, the achievement of which is regarded as the highest goal among the Soviet industrial and commercial administrators, was treated in a satirical vein in a lecture delivered here by V. Osinski, writer and economist and recently appointed Chief of the Central Statistical Administration. V. Osinski has recently returned from America after a six-month tour, during which he studied United States business methods.

"In America," said Osinski in the course of his lecture, "we see the production on a large scale of goods of mediocre quality. The highest praise a shop assistant can give a piece of goods in order to induce a customer to purchase is to say that it is 'imported'."

ARRANGE TO ALLOW SHIPS CROSS TAKU BAR DURING DAYLIGHT HOURS, IS REPORT

ROUND-THE-WORLD TOURIST PARTIES AVOID PEKING

Chung Mei

Two round-the-world tourist parties have cancelled the trip to north China due to disturbed conditions. The S. S. Laconia, which is due in Dairen today will give its passengers an opportunity to go by rail to Seoul and the Mukden tombs and then go on to Shanghai.

The S. S. Franconia is due in Shanghai toward the end of the month and will similarly cut the usual trip to Taku.

Fengtien Gunboat Troops Routed By Kuominchun Force

Driven Back In Three-Sided Attack; Heavy Casualties; 2,900 Prisoners Being Sent To Temple Of Heaven

Kuo Wen

General Lu Chung-lin has addressed a telegram to the Government reporting the victory which the Kuominchun at Peitang have scored over the Mukden troops landed from the Fengtien gunboats. The telegram says that eleven warships suddenly appeared off Peitang on the night of the 7th instant and landed troops at Peitang. One regiment of Kuominchun forces, under commander Chang Jui-tang, at once opened fire on the invaders and, aided by reinforcements from General Meng Chih-chung, successfully repulsed them by a three-sided attack.

In addition to numerous killed and wounded, 2,900 officers and soldiers of the enemy were made prisoners, while the arms and ammunition captured include 3,000 rifles, twelve field guns and 24 machine-guns. Over one hundred junks were also seized. General Lu says that the fight was of a most severe nature and lasted from the night of the 7th until the morning of the ninth.

The war prisoners are expected to arrive to-day from Tientsin and will be quartered in the Temple of Heaven.

Li Asks Aid

Reuter

Owing to his defeat at Ma-

(Continued on page 2)

Tientsin Consuls Referred To Commandant of Fort; Devise Plan To Let Foreign Boats Enter And Leave Harbor

Diplomatic Corps Protests To Waichiao Pu; Stand On Rights Of Powers Under Protocol of 1901; Way To Sea Must Be Kept Open, They Insist

Reuter

A reliable Tientsin report received yesterday afternoon says that an arrangement has been made for steamers to enter and leave the River during daylight only.

It appears that the mines sunk in the mouth of the river at Taku yesterday are not of the contact variety such as are usually employed in naval operations but land mines fitted with an electrical attachment.

Representations on the subject were made by the Consular Body at Tientsin both to the Tapan, General Sun Yueh, and to the Kuominchun Commandant, General Lu Chung-lin. It was, however, pointed out to the foreign representatives that so long as the Pohai Flotilla hovered in the vicinity of the river mouth the mines and forts would constitute an essential part of the defences of Tientsin. It was arranged that a representative of General Lu Chung-lin should accompany British and Japanese Vice-Consuls down the River with the object of devising some means whereby the foreign steamers waiting off Taku might be allowed to enter the river.

This mission seems to have been successful, for some vessels have come up the river to Tientsin today.

D. B. Protest
Following a meeting of the representatives of the Protocol Powers this morning, the Senior Minister (Mr. W. J. Oudendijk) yesterday afternoon forwarded the following Note to the Waichiao Pu:—

"Peking, March 10, 1926. Monsieur le Ministre.

On behalf of my colleagues and myself, the Diplomatic Representatives of the Protocol Powers, I have the honour to bring to Your Excellency's most earnest attention that, according to the statements of the local Chinese authorities at Tientsin, a series of ten electrically controlled mines has been placed in the Taku Channel near Spit Point Buoy where the channel is only some five hundred feet wide, and that the pilots have been notified that shipping will not be allowed in or out. The port of Tientsin is thus completely closed to the sea. It further appears that the Tsingtao naval expedition and the Kuominchun forces stationed on the site of the south Taku forts continue an artillery duel which of itself, prevents the safe navigation of the Taku Channel, while hostilities between the Kuominchun and the Fengtien forces have cut the railway between Tientsin and Chinwangtao.

In the circumstances, communication between Peking and the sea is entirely interrupted, in violation (Continued on page 2)

The People's Tribune

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"Plain Speaking By Dr. Yen"

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While we do not suggest that Dr. Yen is a Talleyrand who, with Napoleonic France lying in ruins, was able to use the "diplomatic arm" and save in the Council Chamber much of what had been lost on the field of battle, he ought not to be unaware of the lesson to be read on every great page in history with its record of men's deeds during crises in the lives of nations. The mediaeval history of France and the modern history of Germany, of Italy and, more recently, of all the new states in Europe teach the

Russia Brings Women Out Of The Kitchens

Tass Moscow, March 7.—One of the principal means of emancipating women, it is believed in Soviet Russia, is to relieve them of the slavery of the kitchen by encouraging and developing public dining rooms. Numerous public dining rooms are now functioning, in most cities in Russia conducted by the co-operative societies either in connection with large factories or in residential districts.

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BRIAND FORMS NEW CABINET

(Continued from page 1)

by asking Herriot, as leader of the Left, to form the new Cabinet. This move was taken with the full approval of Briand, because it was the Left which was responsible for Briand's defeat and the responsibility for carrying on seemed therefore to rest upon the Leftists.

Herriot, however, declined to undertake the task. He recommended that Briand once more organize a Government.

This was evidently not wholly unexpected by President Doumergue. He announced soon after that he had requested Briand to form a Cabinet, and at the same time indicated that Briand would accept.

Briand shortly afterward announced in turn that he had accepted. He said this move was particularly dictated by the situation at Geneva.

It was later made known that Briand had offered Joseph Caillaux the Finance Ministry and that it was thought Caillaux would take the portfolio.

Caillaux Refuses

Before long, however, it developed that Briand was experiencing difficulty in organizing the Cabinet, and that this difficulty was apparently due to a definite refusal on the part of Caillaux to take the Finance Ministry, a post which he has recently held. It is thought that Caillaux is himself ambitious for the Premiership.

Briand will hasten to Geneva Thursday, it was said.

same law of history that NOT UNTIL THE FOREIGN INTRUDER IS FLUNG OUT CAN THE NATION'S HOUSE BE PUT IN ORDER. Look at Italy. Did Italian patriots believe that a nationalist Government of an United Italy could be established while the Hapsburg and the Bourbon held sway on Italian soil? Did Cavour refuse to use the "diplomatic arm" for the liberation of his country because there was no "peace and order" throughout a distracted and disarrayed Italy? And the same lesson is enforced, we repeat, on every page in the history of freedom and of every oppressed nation when awakened from its sleep of subjection.

We venture to advise Dr. Yen and the group of which he is a typical representative to read more history and desire less to be welcomed by his present British admirers—they were not always his admirers—as conservative or moderate and safe, and perhaps they will better realise the semi-colonial status of China under the Unequal Treaties and the need for the exercise of the "diplomatic arm" in severing those bonds of alien domination.

Medical Aid For Russian Peasants

State Planning Committee To Combat Social Diseases Prevalent In Oriental Republic

Tass Moscow, March 9.—The State Planning Committee has submitted to the Council of People's Commissaries for approval a series of measures directed towards the improvement of the medical service in the rural districts of Russia. The State Planning Committee proposes that peasants be given treatment in county and rural hospitals on the same conditions as State insured factory workers. The budget for the medical service in rural districts is to be increased, particularly for the purpose of combating certain social diseases prevalent in the Oriental Republics. Special measures are to be taken to deal with infantile mortality in the rural districts by opening children's clinics and creches.

The Committee is of opinion that the success of the measures will be assured only the cooperation of the rural population itself and therefore it proposes that larger numbers of the peasants be encouraged to take part in the work of the Sanitary and Health Departments of the local Soviets.

MUSSOLINI LOOKED UPON AS WAR MENACE OF EUROPE

(Continued from page 1)

with a speech attacking Germany for complaints regarding the Italian administration of the southern Tyrol, which she obtained as one of the fruits of the allied victory in the war. Such a speech made about a country not disarmed would have caused immediate severance of diplomatic relations and an emergency meeting of the League of Nations Council, which might or might not have been able to prevent real trouble.

This speech followed another in which Mussolini declared that 1926 was to be the "Napoleonic year" of Fascism. He left people to guess what he meant; but Europe has not forgotten Napoleon.

Just before that he spoke of Italy's need for territorial expansion. Whose territory does he want? everybody asked; for there is no unoccupied territory around Europe.

So Mussolini, his virility and patriotism perhaps the greatest of any European statesman, has everyone guessing. Diplomats say officially that they are not worried about him; privately they admit that they are, and some say he is a menace to the peace of Europe. But they admit his object is a legitimate one—his desire to put Italy where she belongs on the map. Her population is equal to that of France or Great Britain; but until his advent Italy ranked a poor third in importance among the allied councils. How people listen to Mussolini even though they want to stop their ears.

So far nothing has happened. People hope they are right in saying that Mussolini "is talking for home consumption." Suppose he makes a mistake and attacks some country whose government or governor is as virile as he is? they ask themselves. If he waves his torch too widely, something may ignite, it is pointed out, and the resulting flames would consume the disarmament conference and seriously damage, if they did not destroy the League of Nations.

Institute Of Fine Arts To Give Old Japanese Farce

"The Melon Thief" Scheduled For March 30 and 31; To Be Directed By Mr. Obata and Mme. Sawada

Chung Mei One of the plays on the interesting bill to be presented by the Peking Players of the Peking Institute of Fine Arts on March 30 and 31 is "The Melon Thief", a translation from Medieval Japanese Farce made by Mr. Shigeyoshi Obata. Mr. Obata is now in Peking and will produce the play with the able assistance of Madame Sawada.

There are only two characters in the farce. A Country Gentleman and A Country Fellow, to be taken by Mr. Lucius Porter and Mr. Vilys R. Peck respectively.

The play was first written for, and given at, a party of foreign students by the Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Wisconsin, where Mr. Obata was at that time a student. The initial performance was so successful that it was repeated before larger audiences on the campus two or three times. Later it was played at the University of Chicago by members of the International Club. The text of the play has been printed in *The Drama* and in pamphlet form by a dramatic publisher, since when it has been shown at various colleges and schools and at numerous private entertainments.

The amazing success with which Mr. Obata has translated "The Melon Thief" from the archaic Japanese into the English language is the wonder of those who have been fortunate enough to read the play in advance.

No Foreign Affairs Minister in Sight

Wang Chung-hui Refuses Post; Yang Wen-kai Turns Down Agriculture and Commerce Folio

Chung Mei

Dr. Wang Chung-hui will not accept the Foreign Office portfolio in the Chia Cabinet according to political reports.

Although Dr. C. T. Wang resigned as Minister of Foreign Affairs last week, and Dr. W. W. Yen has been appointed and resigned in turn, official correspondent from the foreign legations continues to be addressed to Dr. Wang since the Chinese government has given no formal notification of the change of Ministers.

A Nanking report states that Yang Wen-kai has formally expressed his unwillingness to take up the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in the Chia Cabinet. This is considered an indication of the neutral policy of Tapan Sun Chuan-fang.

Urges W. W. Yen

Asiatie

General Li Min-chung, owing to the absence of General Lu Chung-lin at the Machang front, has been appointed acting Chief of the Metropolitan Police as well as Commander of the Peking Garrison Forces. General Li entertained Dr. W. W. Yen on Tuesday persuading him to accept the portfolio of Foreign Affairs; but without result. Mr. Tseng Chung-chien, vice-Foreign Minister, is in charge of the Waichiao Pu affairs temporarily.

DR. HAWKING YEN SICK IN HOSPITAL

Chung Mei

Dr. Hawking Yen, Secretary General of the Customs Conference, is progressing very satisfactorily although it is expected that he will have to remain in the Hospital some time yet.

No Hope Yet For Schools To Open

Efforts To Find Funds Fail; Schools Post Notice Saying Opening Still Further Postponed

Kuo Wen

In spite of the strenuous efforts of the educationalists to secure some sources from which funds may be secured to enable the government educational institutions to resume work, as the winter holidays have already long expired, there is still absolutely no sign of success, and the prospect of the various schools for reopening is extremely dark.

The absence of an Education Minister is chiefly responsible for the inability of the educationalists to attain their object, and the refusal of the Soviet Embassy to endorse the plan to make an advance from the Russian Boxer Indemnity Fund has placed the schools in an absolutely hopeless plight.

The middle and primary schools are in the same deplorable strait as their higher brothers. Though the majority of them have scheduled to resume class work on Monday, notices have again appeared in front of these schools postponing the reopening for another week.

Education representatives met yesterday afternoon at three at the University of Law to discuss the financial situation which continues to keep the nine government schools shut.

FENGTIEN GUNBOAT TROOPS ROUTED

(Continued from page 1)

chang and Tsinghai, General Li Ching-lin has wired to General Chin Yun-ao to despatch troops from Honan to attack the first Kuominchun. It is expected a decisive battle will be fought between Tungkuang and Nanpi before the first Kuominchun can inflict a death blow on the combined Chihli-Shantung army.

Tsangchow Battle

Chung Mei

Tupan Chang Tsung-chang is reported to have gone to Tsangchow Tuesday morning for a military conference with General Li Ching-lin and the high officers of the Shantung Chihli armies.

An attack is reported to have been launched by the Kuominchun on the Tsangchow front at dawn this morning from Hsin Chi, according to a Tientsin telephone message. Ta Wang Chuang was occupied at seven with casualties of six hundred killed and one hundred taken prisoner having been inflicted on the enemy. Quantities of war supplies were left behind by the enemy in his retreat southward.

ARRANGE TO ALLOW SHIPS

(Continued from page 1)

of the provisions of the Protocol of 1901. The Diplomatic Representatives afore-mentioned protest most urgently against this state of affairs, and demand that the Government of China bring about the immediate cessation, by both of the mutually hostile factions of the armed forces of China, of these acts of obstruction to open communication to the sea through the Taku Channel, reserving to themselves to collaborate for the protection of foreign shipping and for the maintenance of free access to the port of Tientsin, should the Chinese Government fail to take forthwith action to that end in fulfilment of the Protocol of 1901.

I avail myself etc.

(signed) W.J. Oudendijk Minister for the Netherlands and Senior Minister.

In Spite Of Wars, Famine Relief Work Goes On

International Commission Report Shows Progress In Tackling Of Famine Problem

Chung Mei

The China International Famine Relief Commission's Bulletin announces satisfaction at the success of the past year's financial side.

Despite the funds which have been granted for free relief in Hunan, Shantung and Chihli, says the Bulletin, the allocation of \$22,000 for the work of developing rural co-operative credit, societies, and the administrative expenses of Head Office an increase of \$147,810.30 has been realized on the year's operation. This does not include the accounts of the Provincial committees.

The Commission from a business point of view is in a thoroughly healthful condition. The Head Office budget for 1926 which has been prepared by the Executive Secretaries and approved by the Executive Committee is less by several thousand dollars than the 1925 budget, and extremely radical cuts in the administrative expenses in the provincial offices have likewise been effected.

The Chihli Committee office in Tientsin, and the Metropolitan Committee office in Peking have been closed and their work taken over by the Head Office, while the running expenses of both the Hankow and Kailang offices have been materially reduced.

In spite of the civil wars and the unsettled state of the country since last summer, a New Year campaign for the sale of Anti-Famine Seals was conducted as scheduled. During the campaign, 4,391 different persons were approached by mail. The total number of seals issued was 823,330. A sum of \$1,246.60 has collected.

New Department

The newly established Rural Improvement Department of the Head Office has been busy ever since its inception. The past two months have witnessed continued growth of the rural co-operative credit system. The training course given in last November apparently yielding tangible result worthy of the effort made.

Village after village has sent in reports of the organization of credits societies and applied for the formal recognition of the Committee on Rural Co-operation. Field agents were recently sent and remained in the field for a period of over a month. Their reports on the societies visited caused the committee to accord recognition to 24 societies on Dec. 23, 1925, making the total number of recognized societies 44. Investigation of additional ones is proceeding and there are more than one hundred which have not yet been visited.

During the summer of 1924, there was published a monthly paper which was entirely devoted to the subject of rural co-operation and was primarily intended for the farmers. The "Co-operation News" as it is called, was mimeographed and issued in very small editions. The "News" was discontinued after the appearance of its 5th number.

Since the training course and because of the acute need for an organ through which to disseminate information to the 6,000 or more farmers now "co-operating", it was deemed absolutely necessary to resume the publication of the "News". So beginning with the 6th. number which appeared on Jan. 1, 1926, the "News" is now sent to each organized village in printed form.

Two thousand copies are printed for each edition. The 6th. number is a four page paper while the 7th number contains 6 pages. Copies are available at the Head Office for those who are to send for them at 2 cents each. They are free to the village societies.

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BRIAND FORMS NEW CABINET

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The People's Tribune

THE ENGLISH SECTION OF THE KUO MIN
TUNG PAO (THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE)
CHINESE NATIONAL CHINA

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 7 Kian Chang Hsing (吉昌街)
Peking (Telephone E. 4535), to which all communications relating to the editorial department and all letters intended for publication should be addressed.

BUSINESS OFFICE: 30 Yen Shou Sze Chieh, Chienmen (前门外德寿寺街), Peking (Telephone S. 4870), to which all communications relating to subscriptions and advertisements should be sent.

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For Chinese Section: 3 cents per copy, 8 cents per month, \$4.40 for 6 months, \$8.00 for a whole year.

For both English & Chinese Sections: 8 cents per copy, \$1.50 per month, \$8.50 for 6 months, \$15.00 for a whole year.

A discount on the above rates is allowed to teachers and students.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE is published every morning except Monday and holidays.

Thursday, March 11, 1926

"Plain Speaking By Dr. Yen"

The above caption is one of several ejaculations under which the *Peking and Tientsin Times* signalises the publication of Dr. W. W. Yen's letter of resignation of the portfolio of the Foreign Office which has been thrust on him by the Provisional Chief Executive. The Tientsin paper suggests that the letter is "excellent reading material for chauvinists who have never ceased their clamors for the recovery of China's lost sovereign rights and is, therefore, nothing short of a sad commentary upon her existing relations with the foreign Powers"; and it goes on to give a free rendition of the document whose guts are packed into the following passage:— "Although I am stupid, I can fully realise that the paramount necessity of the moment is to have peace and order restored throughout the country, and when this is achieved, to be followed by unification of political administration and necessary reforms, the diplomatic arm of the Chinese Government will be automatically strengthened. Other than this way of internal-reform, there is no royal road to success in diplomacy, which is a simple fact that the Provisional Chief Executive must have already taken notice of."

In so far as Dr. Yen's resignation may have been inspired by his disapproval of "Old Man" Tuan's satisfying a purely personal grudge at the expense of Dr. C. T. Wang, we do not think that the so-called "chauvinists" will find it excellent reading material. But if the letter has been dictated by the aberrant idea that the diplomatic arm of the Chinese Government is powerless until peace and order are restored throughout the country, then we fear that the "chauvinists"—with whom we associate ourselves—will be constrained to protest against the repetition by one "who enjoys the reputation of being one of the best diplomats that China can boast of" of such a paralysing formula which Imperialist propaganda has imposed on the Chinese slave-mind. One almost detects in it the accent of Sir Austen Chamberlain who, it will be recalled, refused during last summer to consider the amelioration of China's griefs unless Nationalist demonstrations ceased or were suppressed. And it is also apparent that Dr. Yen is a disciplined follower of the alien teaching which insists on China putting her house in order before inviting the departure of the foreign intruders whose special and privileged position is a main factor in the disorder inside the house. We are reduced near to despair when "one of the best diplomats that China can boast of" can repeat this alien gabble without a thought seemingly of its fallacy and untruth or a perception of the interested motives animating foreign diplomacy when uttering it into Mandarin ears.

While we do not suggest that Dr. Yen is a Talleyrand who, with Napoleon's France lying in ruins, was able to use the "diplomatic arm" and save in the Council Chamber much of what had been lost on the field of battle, he ought not to be unaware of the lesson to be read on every great page in history with its record of men's deeds during crises in the lives of nations. The mediaeval history of France and the modern history of Germany, of Italy and, more recently, of all the new states in Europe teach the

Russia Brings Women Out Of The Kitchens

Moscow, March 7.—One of the principal means of emancipating women, it is believed in Soviet Russia, is to relieve them of the slavery of the kitchen by encouraging and developing public dining rooms. Numerous public dining rooms are now functioning, in most cities in Russia conducted by the co-operative societies either in connection with large factories or in residential districts.

New dining rooms are to be opened in a number of cities tomorrow as a fitting part of the celebration of International Women's Day. In Moscow the public dining rooms are run by the Moscow Union of Co-operative Societies, which has arranged for the opening of a Culinary School to-morrow, to provide efficient cooks for the increasing number of public dining rooms.

BRIAND FORMS NEW CABINET

(Continued from page 1)

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THE SPECTACULAR CAREER OF GEN. CHIANG CHE-SAK, THE HERO OF CANTON'S VICTORIOUS ARMY

By Yu Loo Tang
Part II

(Continued from Yesterday's)

The 1911 Revolt

In 1911, revolution broke out in Wuchang; Chiang being of revolutionary sympathies, hurried back to China and was immediately commissioned as commander of the 83rd brigade—a band of 3,000 men chiefly recruited from the riff-raff of Shanghai. He did give them some severe training; but, whether it was an expression of his utter disappointment in his work or just an unfortunate breakout of his youthful erratic streaks, he soon became half-hearted in his work and, what was worse, abandoned himself to a life of intense dissipation. He would disappear for months at a time from headquarters—in the houses of sing-song girls feasting and entertaining himself in amorous pleasures. In such a veering mood, and under the dangerous influence of the primrose path, there came an intensification of the queer and violent elements in the man; which made himself very trying to the patience of his friends. This eccentricity—or rather fault—of his, a fiery, uncompromising temper which, more often than not was ungovernable, manifested itself occasionally into impolite jibes at his superiors and wrathful explosion against his subordinates; and the ill effect of this malignant tendency was too plainly told in the decade of his oblivion to come.

Second Revolution

In 1913, the second revolution came and went. The Revolutionary cause seemed, for the moment, helplessly lost and this failure had a sobering effect on Chiang. He gave up his former dissolute life; he despatched his concubine (whom he had acquired, during his sojourn, in Shanghai) to his uncle's house in Ningpo; and gave himself up entirely to the service of Sun Yat-sen, who never tired in staging "comebacks"—a humanitarian zeal which verged almost on something inhuman in its insistent pushing of such ideas of freedom and equality to logical, but actually impossible, extremity.

Sun recognized his ability; but on account of his harsh and ill-mannered ways, which courted for himself such unpopularity among his colleagues, found it difficult to assign him to any suitable work. Thus for almost ten years to come—except an arresting episode of a business venture in Shanghai where he became a stockbroker and cleared a neat million during the exchange boom, which sum he contributed in its entirety to the military coffers of Sun's army—he remained on the staff of Sun, an obscure, unnoticed nonentity. But this period of oblivion must have burned into him, in the myriads of hours of remorse and agony, of lost opportunities and heart-rending disappointment, such as iron, as if he had passed through a sort of spiritual crisis, so that he emerged at the other end of it a different man.

The Transformation

His life took on an aspect of the ascetic, a singular austerity of living which was a sharp contrast to his former youthful "flares"; and this outward austerity was only symbolical of the coming into being of a high and harsh spirit, a keen and well-ordered intellect, responsible chiefly for the organizing genius which he had shown to such advantage in his latter days of

military success. He had also gained perspicacity of view, that made his prognostication almost uncanny; had he not years ago warned Dr. Sun of the faithlessness of Chen Chiung-ming, when none other ever had such a suspicion?

Lifes Irony

In 1923, he was asked to be the head of the newly organized Whampoa Cadet School. It must have been an ironical fact to Chiang, that a man of his making should have been given such a post, which certainly would have been more appropriate as a sort of reward to an industrious pedagogue—and this also betrayed the attitude of the authorities toward him up to that time. But it was in connection with Whampoa that he was to have his first chance, the inception of the most energetic period of his life, where he hurried from post to post, from enterprise to enterprise, with a vertiginous rapidity. For soon, he was called upon to deal with the insurrection of the Volunteer Corps, as it so happened that there was just then no troops readily available in the environs of the city; but he had no more than a few hundred students with him. The affair was a hand-to-hand street fight, grueling and bloody; but the Volunteer Corps was quelled. This was of far superior strength numerically, they not once retreated in the entire campaign, he was able gradually to force back the rebels, to cut them off piece-meal and finally broke their main force in a last fatal thrust; how he returned in whirlwind fashion to crush the disloyal Yunnan and Kwangsi troops, which he did at a stroke, going back to the East River again to give the finishing touch to his victory; how he stormed the impregnable Weichow, the last stronghold of the rebel force which none had yet succeeded in capturing ever since the Tang Dynasty but fell to him in 24 hours, after two days' preparation (October 14th, 1925) and how, as good as his word, he cleared up Swatow and Chaochow in less than a month, bringing finally Canton under one authority which gave way to better civic administration and the long looked for financial unification.

We can not relate here anecdotes of his personal bravery, towering courage and great force of character, that earned for him such magical prestige. But we must say a word or two on the causes of such victories, because—and this is very significant—it points to a new direction, how revolutionary idealism had actually been assimilated into measures of practical possibilities.

The Causes

The Whampoa Cadet School, alongside with instruction in military affairs, also took care to pound into the heads of the cadet-students such simple but powerful doctrines—an admixture, apparently incongruous, of Democratic Idealism and Nineteenth century Nationalism, which the crude genius of Sun Yat-sen had brought to revolving around was indeed as important to Chiang as the "grape-shot incident" was once to another man; for it was the open sesame to the destiny that Fate had in reserve for him. The authorities found it difficult to ignore his usefulness and capabilities as an officer, after such distinctive service and he

was soon given the command of the campaign against the rebel forces of Chen Chiung-ming.

His Success

We have no space here for the story of his brilliant success in the various campaigns: how in three months, from October, 1924, to February, 1925, along the East River, by a series of clever manoeuvres ably executed, by sudden attacks and surprises, by swift marches and counter-marches, and above all by the extraordinary courage and endurance of his student corps; unflinching before tremendous odds (for the enemy his "Three People Principles" and "Five Powers Plan." A youthful mind is particularly impressionable, and as yet, worldly wisdom had not rubbed off its gilt of honorable idealism. Pitting this band of young men, "that knows what he fights for and loves what he knows," to use Cromwell's words, earnest and sober-living, against the common run of our soldiers, ignorant, half-starved hirelings, the result was never in doubt; the expansion of this type of student army, which is now widely known as the "people's army"—and it is expanding at a very rapid rate—may yet, in their gradual "displacement" of the present rabble of soldier-bands that we have (have they not already swept the soldier bands before them?), give China a new military tradition, the tradition of the English Roundheads.

The Result

It may mean the going of "militarism" and the coming of a new regime! So the significance of Chiang's successful campaign lies not so much in the unification of Canton, but rather in the fact that it points to the emergence of a new force in the lag-gard, drifting and enfeebled political life of the nation. I have attempted to give, without, I hope wearying the reader, a biographical account of Chiang Che-sak, whom we would find at present busy as ever over the preparation of the proposed invasion of Kiangse, the first step to the northern punitive expedition. The ghost of Sun Yat-sen, no doubt, should be rejoicing over such a roscate prospect: the "Three People Principle" and the "Five Power Plan", which constitute the fundamentals of his political program, and which percolated down to his subordinates and to the great mass of his followers, but had not as yet made any material headway, so that they remain the empty words of an idealist, find now, at least, in Chiang, a worthy champion.

For there is no more faithful adherent of Sun's, no more loyal servant to his political ideals, than Chiang; in his long association with "The Father of the Republic" he is virtually the spiritual inheritor, being a man unembarrassed by possessions, "an untheatrical man," immune of worldliness and corruption, ambitions, not for wealth or title or fame, but for influence, for the swaying of multitudes, and for that kind of enlarged and intensified existence "where breath breathes most—even in the mouth of men," such an idealistic touch supplies just the amount of fire and zeal to greater effort and more "agitated adventure" to make of him a truly great apostle so that he may yet one day translate what seems now were dreams and vision, in our miserable mine of turmoil and chaos, into a living reality!

Toll Of Tornado

Berlin, March 9.—Eleven were killed in a tornado which swept the Italian coast around Naples.

Behold Two White Russians Captured By Lu Chung-lin

Executed as Warning to Foreigners Not To Interfere in China's Domestic Wars.

Asiatic

General Sun Yueh, Tapan of Chihli, reports the decapitation of two White Russians in the native city of Tientsin.

According to General Sun Yueh, the two White Russians were caught by General Lu Chung-lin's troops at Machang and sent to Tientsin for trial. The Russian Whites confessed that they were second-Lieutenants of General Chang Chung-chang's special Russian brigade and that they took part in all battles against the Kuominchun armies. As a warning to other foreigners who dare to participate in China's domestic disturbances, they were executed on Monday. After execution, according to the old style, the heads of the Russian Whites were exhibited in the native city of Tientsin for three days while scores of captured foreigners paraded through the streets under the escort of Kuominchun soldiers. In conclusion, General Sun declares that all foreigners, regardless of their nationalities and positions, will be summarily executed without mercy if they dare to take part in the civil wars in China.

RUSSIAN SEES FLAWS IN U. S. PROSPERITY

(Continued from page 1)

rica, but manufacture is not so well developed, he said. Industry is highly concentrated. The whole of the American industrial machine operates for the benefit of a few financial "kings", but these only control the machine, they do not run it.

Hoboes in Motorcars

The automobile industry is extremely developed. Everybody seems to ride in motor cars. Many working men ride to their work in "Fords" and even "hoboes" roam the country in motor cars and at farmhouses beg for a "handout" of benzine. On the surface the working class in America seems to be prosperous but the inequality between the rich and the poor is far greater than it is in Europe! says Osinski, and there is an undoubted connection, he says, between the excessive luxury of the rich and the wave of the crime that has spread over the country. It is not an uncommon sight in New York, he said, to see money and valuables transferred to banks protected by armoured cars equipped with machine guns as a precaution against raids of armed bandits, which happen not infrequently in broad daylight.

"For all that," said Osinski in conclusion, "Soviet Russia must strive to attain in the technical achievements of the American industrialists; and when we have done that, with our system of State ownership and planned production we will achieve greater business benefits for our Republic than are achieved in America."

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Parleys To Meet At Geneva Despite Russian Ultimatum

Disarmament Conference Set For May 17; Economic Confab For April 20; Soviet Ultimatum Ignored

United Press

Geneva, March 9. — Boncour of France and Cecil of England today reached agreement concerning dates and meeting-place of the preliminary disarmament and the economic conference.

The preparatory disarmament commission, it is expected, will meet on May 17th. The preparatory economic commission will meet on April 20th. Both will be in Geneva, which means that Soviet Russia's ultimatum that she will not participate in meetings held in Switzerland has been disregarded.

Franz Should Have Had An 8-Day Clock

Dortmund, Germany.—Franz Muller, workman, bet three quarts of beer that he could swallow his silver watch and pull it up again by its chain.

He won the first part of the bet, but the chain broke when he tried to retrieve the watch. Doctors traced its movement through his digestive organs for twelve hours by its ticking, but it ran down at bedtime.

Muller's condition is serious, and an immediate operation is planned.

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Labor Unions Laud Kuominchun War On Wu And Chang

Cars of Peking Suiyuan Line Plastered With Hand Bills Urging People's Army To Continue Their Fight

Chung Mei

Peking Suiyuan Railway cars are plastered with hand bills of the Labor Union of that line calling upon the officers and men of the Kuominchun to continue the fight against Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu.

"Strengthen your power and make ready your ammunition," admonishes the labor union bill. "With your gallant straightforward spirit and your principle of relieving the people and saving the country, advance to the field and kill all the abominable and hated militarists like Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. March on, our friends, and we shall be your reinforcements. Long Live the Unification of the Kuominchun and the masses."

Japan Labor Law Meets New Snags In Commission

Lefts And Rights Wrangle Over Proposed Labor Union Law; Personal Interests Of Committee Men Involved

Toho

Tokyo, March 9.—Although the House schedule indicates that the special commission created for the discussion of the Labour Union Law would have held its last meeting to-day, observers consider it very doubtful that the commission would finish the investigation and draw up definite decision on the matter to-day.

Politicians closely connected with the work of the commission intimate that the progress of the discussion on the subject is very slow, eventually hindering the work of the commission. This phase of the situation, it is stated, has been caused owing to conflict of views between committee members, whose ideas run the gamut from the right to the left, and whose personal interests concerning the enactment of the labour legislation are either great or minor.

In view of these circumstances, it is believed probable that the commission will not finish work for some time to come. A section of observers is rather optimistic over the possible passage of the bill through combined votes of the Kenseikai and the Seiyuhontō.

Governor Of Hunan Flees, May Effect Movements Of Wu

General Chao Defeated By Tang Sheng-chih; Flight Leaves Wu Unprotected In South

General Chao Heng-ti, Civil Governor of Hunan, is said to have fled to Hankow, following the defeat of his forces by Gen. Tang Sheng-chih. Gen. Chao is reported to have left the seals of the provincial government with Mr. Hou, his chief of staff. Tang Sheng-chih is thus in control of the Hunan province, which, it is stated, may exercise an appreciable influence over the movements of Wu Pei-fu, since he is thus left susceptible to an attack from the south.

The new situation thus created leaves the revolutionary forces in control of the three provinces of Kuangtung, Kuangsi, and Hunan. Governor Chao was one of Wu Pei-fu's staunchest supporters.

NATIONS ROW PRIVATELY AT GENEVA

(Continued from Page 1)

China Plays Ball

United Press

Geneva, March 9.—China today announced her willingness to postpone her candidacy to a League of Nations Council seat until next September's meeting, provided all other candidates for seats would do likewise.

Hope of a French political settlement dominated the sessions of both Council and Assembly today and it was made known that routine work would be delayed until the French Cabinet could be formed. News that Aristide Briand had succeeded in organizing a Cabinet was taken as indicating that Briand might be expected in Geneva soon, when activities would get seriously under way.

Final action on Germany's admission may be postponed until the weekend, it was said, though the delegates seemed certain that Germany will be admitted.

Must Be unanimous

Neither the Assembly nor the Council met today, pending private efforts to settle the crisis.

It is reported that the Vatican has unofficially made known its support of the candidacy of Spain for a permanent Council seat, as well as Brazil and Poland. Japan, it is said, favors China's petition, at least for a non-permanent seat in the Council. It will be necessary to get only a two-thirds vote of the Assembly to admit Germany to League membership, but a unanimous vote of the Council is needed to add to the permanent seats in the Council.

Spain Necessary

Reuter

Madrid, March 9.—In a statement to representatives of the press, emphasizing Spain's claim to a permanent seat on the League Council, Sen. Yanuas, Foreign Minister, said that an obvious reaction of opinion in favour of Spain had appeared at Geneva, and apart from the previous reasons in support of Spain's claim a weightier one had now arisen, namely, that in the application of the Locarno and other pacts between former belligerent Members of the Council, interested parties will not be allowed a decisive voice, thus increasing the necessity for the presence of an impartial and influential element, and "Spain is the most important of the neutral Powers".

Poland Threatens

Asiatic

Berlin, March 9.—M. Briand before leaving Paris last night assured the Polish Foreign Minister, Count Skrzynski, for the 12th time that France would back up Poland according to the "Lokalanzeiger" of Berlin, which reports that at the Polish Sejm Marshal Rodsky who is also in Geneva and known as a bitter enemy of the Polish Locarno politics, told Sir A. Chamberlain that if Poland's delegates did not return with a permanent Council seat, Poland would immediately withdraw from the League, and ally herself with Russia.

Czechoslovakia Emerges

The list of the nations who want a permanent seat in the League Council is steadily growing. Czechs are also expected to register a seat demand and Argentina is willing to come back into the League if she is to get a seat according to Geneva rumours.

The Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, M. Benesh, who was living on the Hotel "Metropole" at Geneva together with the German delegation up to now, packed his trunks and moved to the Hotel "Bein Rivage" where Sir A. Chamberlain is staying.

EUROPE WAR HORRORS NOT YET ENDED; MINE DISTURBS THE DEAD

Asiatic

Berlin, March 9.—A buried mine accidentally exploded in a British army cemetery near Amiens destroying one hundred graves yesterday.

Tariff Delegates Still Have Knotty Problems To Face

Interests Of Bankers And Industrialists Clash In Matter Of Surtaxes; Bankers Want To Collect; Business Men Want To Sell

Kuo Wen

Although the question of the rate of customs surtax is nearing settlement, it will be still some time before the work of the Special Tariff Conference is concluded.

This is the impression which a representative of this agency gained from conversations with two Chinese and foreign delegates of the Conference Tuesday.

Concerning the question of the consolidation of domestic obligations, it appears that the interests of foreign bankers and industrialists are in conflict. The bankers naturally want to see their past advances to the Chinese Government consolidated as soon as possible, and for this reason they have urged their delegates to yield to China on the question of the surtax rate.

On the other hand, foreign industrial interests, such as the British American Tobacco Company and the Japanese cotton millowners favour a lower surtax for the quite understandable reason that a higher one would hit their business in this country.

According to the opinion of the foreign delegates \$30,000,000 of the \$90,000,000 to be derived from the new surtax should be devoted to the compensation of the losses resultant from the abolition of the likin, and \$40,000,000 to the consolidation of foreign loans while the balance is to be used for administrative purposes. The foreign delegates do not pay much attention to the Chinese proposal for the abolition of the import duty on native goods, taking the stand that if the Chinese Government wants to abolish it the resultant losses should not be met from the increased customs revenue.

The foreign delegates are also much concerned over the possible diversion of the \$20,000,000 for administrative purposes to military expenses especially in view of the present disturbed situation in various parts of the country.

Art Exhibit

Chung Mei

The exhibition of paintings done by Lin Feng-mien, Director of the Technical Arts College, while abroad, opened yesterday in the auditorium of the school and will continue for one week.

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FAN YUAN-LIEN CRITICALLY ILL

Kuo Wen

According to the Chinese press Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, former Minister of Education and Chairman of the Board of Director of the China Foundation Fund, is lying critically ill in the P. U. M. C. Hospital.

Mr. Fan is a native of Hunan and is considered one of the most progressive Chinese educators.

TWENTY-SIX STILL TRAPPED IN MINE

Reuter

Bluefield, W. Va., March 9.—All except twenty-six of the entombed miners have now been rescued. Two are known to be dead. Those unaccounted for were entrapped in No. 5 mine where nearly 200 miners were killed in a similar explosion in 1914.

Mandates

Chung Mei

A mandate of the Chief Executive named Ho Teh-lin, Minister of Finance, as concurrent Tuptan of the Salt Administration and also as a plenipotentiary delegate to the Special Customs Conference.

Another mandate appointed Wu Jen-li, the vice-Minister of Navy, in charge of the Ministry pending the assumption of office of Tu Hsi-kuei as Minister.

Reuter

A Chihling Mandate issued today appoints General Li Ming-chung Taiti Commandant of the Precautionary Forces at Peking, and Taiti Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police.

Discover Phosphorite

Tsin

Moscow, March 8.—Large deposits of phosphorite have been discovered on the right bank of River Volga, about forty versts from Saratov. It is calculated that the deposits contain about 80,000,000 poods of phosphorite. The Saratov Provincial Economic Council has already commenced operations for getting the mineral. The Council has planned the output at 2,000,000 poods per annum.

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Chiaotungpu Joins Ranks Of Bankrupt Ministry Offices

Richest Of Nine Ministries Feels Pinch As Railway Traffic Curtailed And Funds Seized

Kuo Wen

The Ministry of Communications, which has been known as the richest of the nine Ministries, is now in difficulties. Since the break out of hostilities in the North, railway traffic has been interrupted and what little the railways could obtain has been confiscated and appropriated by the militarists, thereby depriving the Ministry from the main source of income.

The postal service, which has been running on a fair profit, has likewise been affected and, according to its monthly returns, a deficit has been incurred in the last few months. This condition of affairs has brought the Chiaotungpu into financial difficulties. Salaries due the employees for January have not been paid. The ministry is now three months in arrear in the payment of the staff.

Fires And Hires

Though several hundred so-called sinecures and superfluous employees have been suspended by the new Minister of Communications, the figure of monthly expenses does not decrease, because as soon as a batch has gone a larger and more expensive one has been added. For instance, in the Through Traffic Department, some 30 officials were suspended on the first month, thereby cutting down the monthly expenses by about two thousand dollars, which has now been increased by five thousand dollars by the appointment of a new batch of some 20 new men. Thus the figure of expenditure has been kept on increasing month by month, since the last few years, until now it is many times that of 10 years ago. This irregular draining on the treasury has also seriously affected the financial condition of the Ministry as well.

JAPAN ESTIMATES PASSED BY HOUSE

Reuter

Tokyo, March 9.—The Lower House this afternoon passed the supplementary estimates amounting to Y30,000,000.

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